HOW GREAT DEFALCATIONS BEGIN-THE UNDER-GROUND RAILROAD-MANUFACTURES-STEAM PIRK-ENGINES

Prem Our Own Correspondent. Punt Aper pura. July 13, 1858.

It is one of the marked peculiarities of modern villainy, that the great swindlers who rob public institutions, commit wholesale forgeries, or clean out a two-million bank of its entire capital, turning countless families into beggars, never condescend to confess their crimes. On the contrary, they are more apt to turn short round and justify their villainies. That profession which Blackstone declared was the perfection of human reason, but whose sole business is the indiscriminate defense of right or wrong, never inche its willing champions of the blackest rascal for a consideration. In ancient times, when the thief was caught and the stealing proved upon him. he forthwith confessed to the chaplain, and swung off with penitential alacrity, if not to the public edification, at least to their immense satisfaction. But now the order of proceedings is reversed. What confession of his plundering practices has Allibone voncheafed to this community, or whe among the money changing thieves who colluded with that pious man to break the Bank of Pennsylvania, has condescended to any weakness of that kind? On the contrary, all that money can do with law and lawyers has been secretly invoked to prevent the compulsory revelation of villainies which ought long ago to have been exposed. Imagine, then, our astonishment at being teld that one great public defaulter has violated all the proprieties of swindling ethics, and made a full confession. Frederick W. Porter, late of the Sunday School Union, has up and told when he became a defaulter, how he did it, and what causes operated to make him such. The confeesion is full and complete, such as a man of his long pretension to religious conviction ought to make. The revelation is of course humiliating to the last degree, and conveys at the same time a wery first temptation to conceal the moderate loss means. Porter indulged, with hundreds others, some twenty years ago, in speculating in mulberries. Like many others he lost much money; but unlike them, instead of honestly avowing losses fairly made in business, he sought to conceal them by issuing paper in the name of the Union to pay them. He confesses that it was a sin from the he-He confesses that it was a sin from the be-but that he intended to make all good. ginning, but that he intended to make an g For nineteen years he carried on the game of ception, a high professor of religion, and enjoying the full confidence of the Union all the time. But the deficiency continued to grow on his hands, and though he had no family but a wife, and though be lived moderately and indulged in no excesses, yet usury in the end devoured him. The crisis of 1857 proved too severe for the amount be had to carry, and the crime was revealed. The Union loses over \$40,000. This unhappy man is over 70 years of age, and is now stripped of character and money. He has given up all he had, concealing nothing. It is possible he has been sufficiently punished already, and that his voluntary penitence may get him clear of the law.

This city and your own are the great central stations of that glorious humanifarian institution of modern times, the Underground Railroad. As an or-ganized effort at emancipation it has been infinitely more successful than any of its stockholders dare to avow. All its officers, from what our Southern brethren facetiously call the head devil down to the brethren facetiously call the head devil down to the hamblest conductor, preserve a discreet and dignified silence as to its preceedings. But the amount of live-stock transported over it is annually increasing in amount, and the stockholders are quite satisfied with its returns. The note-book of the Secretary is an eloquent record of the acts of those who do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame. The tyranny which sent Passmore Williamson to jail caused no fall in the value of its stock, but rather increased the demand. That little circumstance increased the demand. That little circumstance was a capital advertisement, from which it profited Last week a chattel from Delaware took the train under peculiar circumstances. His name was not Bob, but let him be so called. Well, Bob was 20 years old, and a fellow of infinite parts, good for \$1,000 any day that his master might become hard up for that amount. He was also a capita nurse for master's two little boys, whom he dandled on his knee in the kitchen regularly every evening. One night last week while singing to the boys in the kitchen, one of the little fellows innocently told him, "Bob, papp's sole you for Georgy. I see'd de money for you." "Hush a minute," responded de money for you." "Hush a minute," responded Bob, who put the child down and stepped out the door, and reaching the sitting-room of stranger actually counting out bank notes be-

Bob had noticed the stranger about the farm during the day, but no suspicion of his object had crossed his mind. But he saw the money in his band and the iron manacles lying on the table. He turned and was off on the instant-no hat, no shoes. As he cleared the barn-yard, only a short distance As he cleared the barn-yard, only a short distance from the house, he heard his master calling for him. But he was gone, and, as if by instinct, the two wretches snuffed his design immediately. They both mounted horses in pursuit. Bob steered directly for Philadelphia, dodged them repeatedly on the road, and twice heard them tramping over the wooden bridges under which he had suddenly concealed himself. Just as day was half breaking, his nursurer entered, the city by the Market street his pursuers entered the city by the Market-street bridge. Bob, guided by the fugitive's God, entered it by crossing at Gray's Ferry. A light streaming from an old wooden shanty attracted him, and as approached it he discovered an Irishwoman king her cow. Now, Bob had but one friend in milking her cow. Now, Bob had but one friend in the world—an old father, who had bought his freedom years ago and settled in Philadelphia. Our people know him well, and you don't care what name he bears. But Bob, thinking of this only friend, with characteristic simplicity asked the woman if she knew where Billy Bowser lived. "Bless you," she replied, "to be sure I do. "Bless you," she replied, "to be sure I do. "Don't I serve his milk every morning?" Bob Don't I serve his mik every morning!" Bob quickly found his father, but only to be compelled to be a prisoner in his garret until a ticket on the Underground could be procured. But recently eight other chattels from the same State appropriated a boat in the river, crossed safely into New-Jersey, soon found a conductor of the read, and are now their own masters in Canada. Talk of Underground stock being queted below par while such a trade as this in live stock is doing

I bave spent a week among the manufacturing es-tablishments within a few miles of our city, especially those engaged in producing piece goods. A change in the mode of doing business is evidently going on among the manufacturers. What is known in England as the "commercial traveler" is now becoming quite common here. Manufacturers are ceasing to depend upon the city factor, and are becoming their own salesmen. The present stagnstien of business has forced many of them into the practice of employing travelers to dispose of their goods by sending them all over the country to sell direct to the storckeepers. They find it the only way to forestall the foreign articles which are grind-ing them to death. They tell me that it not only enables them to keep their milks in operation, but that they are even thriving under the new arrange-ment. Already the business is assuming a system atic shape. A manufacturer who produced checks and striped goods exclusively, showed me the route book of his traveler. It was a complete commer cial dictionary of all the towns and merchants in them, extending over a circuit of hundreds of miles. Every merchant's name was in it, with his pedigree, his standing, the character and extent of his busi ness, with other particulars far beyond the ledgers of the commercial agencies. Such agents can hardly go wrong in selling goods, as they know the buyers personally. I found some manufacturers who sell in this way the entire produce of their mills. Others are gradually falling into the same track, and in the end the practice will become uni-versal. It seems to be the only method by which the Free-Trade policy of the sham Democracy can be foiled on its own ground. Its expensiveness may

lessen the manufacturer's profit, but its reliability

will yield a compensating return.

The medical colleges of this city were established a century ago, and have been the means of attracting to us thousands of students from all parts of the centinent. They have so multiplied of latter years that large sums of money are new annually spent among us by the students who resort hither for instruction. But while so much care has been bestowed on the science as applied to human infirmity, none of an organized character has been devoted to the tens of thousands of horses in our midst. Near three handred horses die every week midst. Near three handred horses die every week in London, and in this city ten per cent of all our horses and live stock die annually. Many contagious diseases originate from diseased animals, and become fatal to the human species. Yet there is no Veterinary College in the Union. Our city is about securing the honor of establishing the first, and last week a large meeting of professional and other gentlemen was held to put the undertaking into shape. The price of membership is fixed at \$5. The The price of membership is fixed at \$5. The Association already have a fine dissecting room, and a museum in which numerous veterinary curiosities are exhibited for the instruction of students. Pennsylvania contains some 400,000 animals, whose diseases come within the purview of this institution, and if cattle and sheep be included, the number will be swelled to 3,500,000. For the cure of this vast number of domestic animals there is now so regular surgical instruction. A college established here will be a nucleus from which others may originate, intil they become as common as they have long been in Great Eritain, which contains only 1,500,000 torses. Yet there the highest scientific and surgical ability has long been devoted to the diseases of

herses and cattle.

The novelties of the week are more scarce than usual. Yet it may strike you as odd to be told that, in spite of the hard times, there is an almost unexampled rush to sea shore and mountain house—quite as much as when business was lively and promised great profit. All the boarding-houses at Cape May and Atlantic City are doing a flourishing business. me of them have been eccentric enough to reduce the fare a little, but it still remains at a high figure. The river boats and the railroad trains go down daily with crowds of passengers to these celebrated watering places. It is difficult to understand how times can be so hard as is represented, when such expensive indulgences are continued almost as freely

A revolution is quietly going on in the whole Fire Department of this city. The old hand-engines are going out of use, and steam is taking their place. One company after another is procuring steam engines, until now there are some ten of these power-ful machines, either completed or under way. They move quietly and rapidly along the streets during an alarm, the fire kindling and the steam generating as they progress, and when they reach the scene of destruction they are in full condition for service. They have already demonstrated their great superiority over hand engines, and will soon drive them entirely off the field. It is well for us that such is the case, for it is high time that the army of brutal ruffians who compose the fire companies was disbanded, their places to be supplied by horses. If you tremble at the outrages of your Dead Rabbits, our city cowers under the ruffianism of the congre-gation of brutes which compose too many of these companies. Within a week or two they have had street-fights without number. In one of them a female, suddenly entangled in the mob, was struck on the head by a brick, and will probably die. In another, a passing stranger was shot in the back, to be a cripple for life; while a young man belong-ing to one of the companies was shot through the brain and died. These fellows are the janistaries of this metropolis. Unluckily, they all have votes, and the timid authorities of both parties are too cowardly to crush them out. Their dominion over the very police is deplorable, and is apparent everywhere. No murderous fire-runner is ever arrested or punished. The three outrages above recited all go unpunished. Happily, the steam fire-engines, as well as the horses which draw them, have no votes. These political dummies will, thorators, prove themselves to be most potent reformers of metro-

politan morals.

The returns for the half year ending June 30 show that building in this city has not been very active, only 757 permits having been issued by the Building Inspectors. The deaths during the same period amounted to 4,764, of which 2,537 were children. Consumption of the lungs carried off 919, and scarlet fever 154. During the single month of June the police telegraph restored 362 lost children to their parents, 35 horses and cattle. lost wagons to their owners, beside aiding to quell numerous fights and transacting other police work, to the number of 2,500 messages. It is truly a great institution for such a city as this.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING OPERATION. FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OBTAINED. THE SWINDLER GOES TO EUROPE WITH AN-

OTHER MAN'S WIFE.

From The Syracuse Daily Standard, July 12 About a year ago Chester Moses of Marcellus and James Fitton of Skaneatles purchased of Dorastus Kellogy, before his assignment, a large stock of cloths and raw materials remaining in the factory of Mr. C. and commenced manufacturing on their own account. The operation resulted profitably, and they have since continued the business on a private speculation. About the middle of June Fitton went to New-York, osteneibly for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of wool, Mr. Moses in the mean time being at the West ergaged in contracting for its delivery. Mr. Moses returned from the West about the let of July, and owing to the unexpectedly long absence of Fitton, proceeded to New-York for the purpose of ascertaining the cause. Arriving there he found that Fitton had drawn and negotiated about \$40,000 of the Company's drafts in Wall street, but could learn nothing further. This aroused his suspicions, and he returned home for the purpose of further investigating

on bis arrival be ascertained that a Mrs. Andrews, or Anderson, of Skaneatles, with whom Fitton was suspected of being on rather familiar terms, was miss-ing, and this satisfied him that there was roguery in the case. Mr. Moses returned to New-York, where he the case. Mr. Moses returned to Now lork, where he accertained beyond any reasonable doubt, that Fitten, accompanied by this woman, had sailed in the Asia, for Europe, on the 21st of June, under fictitions names. As more than three weeks have elapsed, they are be-

your the Atlantic.

Fitton played his card well. Among other means reserted to him for the purpose of avoiding suspicion, he employed somebody in New York to write frequently to his pattner, Mr. Moses, and others, adverning them of his progress in negotiating for funds, and of his intention to be at home on the first of July. of his intention to be at home on the first of July.

This correspondence was kept up until the scoundrel
was far on his way to Europe. When Fitten went
East, he took his family to Providence, R. L., to visit
some friends, and they knew nothing of the transact
ton until the facts all came to light. His wife was
greatly overcome by the actounding intelligence.

Prompt measures were taken by Mr. Moses for the

Prompt measures were taken by Mr. Moses for the pursuit of the fugitives, and a detective officer will start for Europe, by the next steamer from Boston, accompanied by Mr. Lucien Moses of Skancarles. There is a fair prospect of the arrest of the fugitives, and the recovery of the money.

Previous to this affair Fitten had maintained an unimpeachable character, and had the confidence of the whole community. The husband of Mrs. Anderson in California for ware a season.

hes been in California for a year past. During this period it has been Fitton's habit to make occasional visits to New-York, and it is now assertained that this weman always happered to be in the city at the same time. Fitton is an Englishman, and formerly resided at Providence. Besides the fueds he drew on his se-ceptance Fitton had about \$10,000 of his own money, which, if he be arrested, will serve to pay the expenses of his capture."

Correspondence of The Newark Daily Advertiser.
FLOURNCE, June 20, 1858.
It is rather remarkable that no Italian Power ever It is rather remarkable that no Italian Power ever had the slightest possession on the (American) continent, though its first four discoverers (including Verrazanne, a Florentite), were all Italians, a significant historic illustration of the course of empire. The family of Americas, who was himself never married, is still represented in this city by the worthy descend ante of an uncle. The present head of the family, a gallant young antiquary of noble preserve, is in hon-crable employment under the Government. One of the sisters is, I believe, less honorably associated comewhere in the United States. The original family residence is here carefully preserved, and an authentic residence is here carefully preserved, and an authentic bust of the ravigator adorus the public museum. A fine portrait by a distinguished cotemporary master was confided to Mr. C. Edwards Lester some years ago as a present to the Government of the United States, though, it is said, the trust has never been fulfilled.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM.

ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE .... II. PLAN OF A GREAT FARM, MANAGED ON JOINT-STOCK PRINCIPLES, AND WORKED BY MA-CHINERY ON A VAST SCALE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: The great problem to be solved, as I showed in my last article, is the discovery of a true Organiza-tion of Agriculture and the Household. Such a dis-covery and its realization would be the commensement of a new era; it would be the initiation of man into a new industrial and social life. It would effect rapidly, and as if by magic, most of those partial and fragmentary reforms for which men are now vainly contending because they are endeavoring to realize them in a false state of Society. It would lead, for example, to equitable relations between Capital and Labor, to a just distribution of profits, to an immerse increase in productive or real wealth, to the extinction of poverty and pauperism, to a commercial reform, or a system of direct exchanges of products, to pobler and freer domestic relations, to the elevation of Woman and the concession to her of all her rights, to a system of industrial education for children, to the ownership of the soil by those who cultivate it, &c.

To carry out this scientific Organization of Agriculture and the Homestead which we advocate, we prepose the establishment of a great Agricultual Enterprise-a Leviation Farm of One Hundred Thousand Acres, owned and managed on joint-stock principles,

Acres, owned and monaged on joint-stock principles, and worked by machinery on a wast scale.

To establish this great Farm, we propose to form a Company with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$1,000 each. One share entitling a single person and two shares a family to membership.

Can this capital be obtained? Can from 500 to 700 persons of intelligence, interested in the solution of the greatest of problems, be found in the United States who will take one or two shares each? If so, this great Enterprise can be carried out, and the brilliant results it promises realized. We appeal to men of progress, who love justice and desire its triumph in the practical sifairs of Society, to join us. We appeal particularly to men of thought and aspiration among the producing classes, who, aware of the felseness of the present industrial system, and tired of the lonsons toll of the isolated farm, or the menial drudgery of a filthy workshop, would like to engage in a great and noble undertaking, while, while it demonstrated great principles, great truths, would improve and elegreat principles, great truths, would improve and ele-vate their own condition.

Three or four millions of dellars can easily be found

vate their own condition.

Three or four millions of dellars can easily be found for some local railroad or similar enterprise, and farmers subscribe by hundreds to such undertakings; cannot a million be found for one so grand as the systematic and securific Organization of Industry! It has required no little study and labor to discuss and elaborate the plan; let us hope that the mears may be found of testing it in practice, and solving the problems with which it is pregnant.

Ore-half of the capital, or \$500,000, would be devoted to purchasing the domain. Supposing the land to cost an average of \$5 per acre, the above-sum would secure a tract of 100,000 acres. A fine location should be selected in the West, combining the advantages of health and fertility, of vicinity to navigable streams or railroads, of prairie and timber land in proper proportions, and of mineral riches of some kind. A fine selection of prairie should in particular be made, on which the steam-plow could operate freely and perform its wonders. (Let us remark that one-half the capital being invested in land at a cheap rate, the entire capital would, even in case of a failure, be safe, for the land with the improvements which would be put upon it would, in a few years, be worth from \$10 to \$20 an acre.) The other half of the capital would be employed in parchasing tools, implements and machinery, in erecting the buildings, in purchasing stock, to \$20 an acre.) The other half of the capital would be employed in purchasing tools, implements and machinery, in erecting the buildings, in purchasing stock, and in bringing the domain under a state of cultivation, ready for occupation. The preliminary labor of laying cut the land, bringing portions of it under cultivation, erecting the buildings, &c., should be done mainly by hired laborers; some young men and some experienced farmers and mechanics, who intended to become members, could join in the preliminary works, if they desired to do so. The whole should be under the direction of capable and practical men in each department, and managed on the strictest business principles. Perfect Unity of Direction must exist at the head, were a clearly deduced plan must be laid down, so as to avoid all centilets of opinion, and the clashing of heterogeneous views.

so as to avoid all conflicts of opinion, and the clashing of heterogeneous views.

When the preliminary labors of organization were completed—that is, when the lands were laid out, the buildings up, and the farm was in what might be called working order—the members would begin to enter. Every individual should find at once a suitable place and a suitable occupation. If members entered confusedly or pell-mell, with no special functions being assigned them, and not knowing what to do, the result would be disorder and confusion, which would scon end in dissension and discord. The organization of the Farm must be perfected before the main body of the members enter, and by hired laborers mainly, who obey directors, so as to avoid diversity of opinion who obey directors, so as to avoid diversity of opinion and conflict of views. The best of the laborers could be retained and received as members.

In describing the plan of organization, I shall state In describing the plan of organization, I shall state merely the general principles on which it is based; the intelligent reader can deduce the details for himself.

The fundamental idea which presides over the enterprise is the application of powerful machinery to Agriculture, and its prosecution on a vast scale, so as to secure an immensely increased product, and a system of scientific and methodical cultivation.

Powerful machinery has replaced, in manufactures, the little tools and implements formerly used. The

power loom and spinning-jenny, for example, have replaced the hand-hoom and epinning wheel, and with their aid one branch of industry has been organized on a gigantic scale, and production been increased to almost an incredible extent.

on a gigantic scale, and production been increased to almost an increasible extent.

The question is to do for Agriculture to some extent what has been done for manufactures—to apply to it efficient machinery and presecute it scientifically. A beginning has already been made. The thrashing machine has replaced the fisil, the resper and the mower, the sickle and the scythe, and reaping can now be done for 12 beents an acre. The steam-plow, which is destined ere long to become a reality, and which is the most important aid to be added to agriculture, is wanted to break up and pulverize the soil at a rapid rate, and replace the little hand-plow now used, and the expensive teams, which require so much care that it may truly be said the farmer is reduced to be the body-zervant of his animals.

The application of powerful machinery, and on an extensive scale, to Agriculture is possible; the means and instrumentalities are nearly prepared; the only important item wanting is the steam-plow, and that will come at our bidding. The problem to be solved is to unite and combine these elements, to establish a Levisthan Farm on which they can be brought together and organized, and in the organization of which justice and benevolence will be intersoven with science and machinery. The cultivators of the soil must cown it and the reachitery, otherwise they will be reduced to the condition of the operatives in the large manufacturing establishments, organized selfishly by capital.

manufacturing establishments, organized selfishly by

capital.

A second principle waich will guide us in our operations is the raising only of these staple products which are required daily by every man and every animal in the community, and the cultivation of which can be done by machinery. These products are wheat, rye, barley, corn, cats and hay. (If it be found that can cannot be cultivated entirely by machinery, it will be left aside. Fruits and veretables would be grown only to an extent required for home consumption, at least in the beginning. With tame the cultivation of fruit, and the manufacture of sirups, jellies and preserves, night become an important branch. But before this can be done, it would be necessary to initiate children into Industry, excite in them the babit and love of it, and so organize it that Woman could engage in it with dignity to herself. These two classes would do three fourths of the work required in the cars of nurseries and fruit orchards and the preserving of fruit. The Establishment with its vast domain, the number of its members, and its powerful machinery would procedute the cultivation of the cereal grains and the grasses on scale of which men have now no conception. It would have its great wheat field of 10,000 acree, its bay field of 10,000 acree, its rye, barley and cost-fields of the cerea. A second principle watch will guide us in our opera-

acres, its hay field of 10,000 acres; its rye, barley and out-field of thousands of acres. With steam-plows, respers, thrashers, &c., and a force, when required, of 500 men, cultivation on such a scale would be possible.

sible.

A branch which should receive especial attention is A tranch which should receive especial attention is the rasing et wast flocks and herds. The Establish-ment having immense pasture and meadow lands properly laid out and inclosed, would with the aid of experienced shepherds, well trained dogs, and perfect system in all departments, rest tens of thousands of domestic animals with very little trouble and expense; it would be a very attractive branch of Industry and a source of immense cook. Prince Establacy of Hona source of immense profit. Prince E-terhazy of Hun-gary owns, we believe, some 7,000,000 of sheep; the body politic on the Leviathan should approximate to his operations in extent. It would be advisable, we think, to import some shepherds with their dogs from that coun-try; in fact, the experiences and resources of every country should be made available in our en'erprise. The Establishment would have the means of importing the country should be made available in our en erprise. The Establishment would have the means of importing the finer breeds of animals from every part of the world, and of informing itself of the best process in every branch of Industry which it undertook. The necessity of immense tracts of lands for the herds and docks to rove upon is one reason why so large a domain is needed. We will remark, however, that in speaking of a hypored thousand acres, we speak approxima-

tively-taking a maximum quantity; sixty thousand ivery taking acres would be sufficient.

In my next, I will compare some of the results of cultivation by machinery with the present methods, a. BRISBANE.

LAND REFORM IN THE WEST.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.
At GOMA, Koreuth Co., Iowa, June 26, 1858. THE RRIBUSE for June 9 is just received, and your article entitled "Land Reform" read. The rights of the pieneer in that article are so fully and clear'y " forth that I cannot resist the temptation to sit lown and thank you for it. As you perceive by the nesding of my letter, I live upon the frontier. 1 cs understand and appreciate the truth and force of your remarks. How earnestly I wish a majority of our Senators and Representatives in Congress could do the sums. If they could, it seems to me they would give us not only a Homestead bill, but Mr. Grow's bill in the bargain. a Homestead ball, but hir. Grows but in the bargain. Either force would be a great thing for the West, but both together would be worth milions; and Government, instead of losing anything, would be a gainer by the operation, for the increased wealth of the thousands who would estitle and improve the now vacant lance would afford a revenue for greater than that which Government realizes from the sale of the land.

iance would afford a reverue far greater than that which Government realizes from the sale of the land. North-western lows, from the fact of its being nearly destitute of timber, is comparatively a poor portion of the State, but if Congress will give us a bill granting every actual settler 100 acres of land, and will give us Mr. Grow's bill in addition, in fifteen years North-western Iowa will be the best cultivated and the most densely populated part of the state; and for the simple reason that the eastern and southern part of the State has already been sold, and is now—about three fourths of it—in the hands of speculators, whereas north-western Iowa is almost entirely Government land, and would at once be taken up and improved by the settler.

settler.

I hope you will not weary in your efforts to get both a Homestead bill and a bill similar to Mr. Grow's through Congress. I do not believe there is a man in the United States who can do as much toward it as

ourself.

Is there anything we can do out here to help the

Is there anything we can do cut here to help the cause along?

I have been in this county three years. When I came our rearrest Poet Office was 40 miles; nearest mill about 150 miles. We had no store, no church, no school, no scorety. We are now slowly and gradually surrounding ourselves by all these good things. But we want more settlers. We have a rich and productive soil, and timber enough, with economy, for a heavy settlement. But suppose our county is brought into market this Fall or next Spring, everything will be swent clean by speculators, and our settlement. be swept clean by speculators, and our settlement, with its now fair prospects, will be dead, dead, dead, for all time, and the poor man, instead of availing himself of the fruits of our labor, will be obliged to go west and do as we have dore.

J. W. Moore.

himself of the fruits of our labor, will be obliged to go west and do as we have dore.

Sarah Lattles at Siso Siso.—The Sheriff and party who attended Sarah Littles to Sing Sing have returned to this city, and report that she has assumed the attire of a convict, and begun her labor for the State. The fact has already been alluded to by one of the papers that she was attended to the Depot at the time of her departure by certain persons, a mong them Ann Mack, a female who has figured in our courts as the keeper of a house of ill reputs. We are told that this woman took a lively interest in the case of Mrs. Littles and the Stout family when they were first arrested, and has from time to time attended to their wants and supplied some of their necessities. Ann has expended upward of fifty dollars since last Fall for clothing and other purposes, in assisting Mrs. Littles, who was, we understand, a stranger to her before the arreat. What the motives are for this course we know not—perhaps it is benevolence purely, and perhaps not. Mrs. Littles may be pardoned in a few months, and may repay fourfold the kindness she has received. When Sarah Littles was taken to the cars on Tuesday night to go to Sing Sing, Aun Mack and some of her associates from the Cornhill suburbs appeared there. A man from Albany, who appeared to be an old acquaintance of Mack, procured a bottle of champagne, took it into the car, and with it the three, including Sarah Littles, pledged their mutual health. When the cars left, Ann remained there as long as she was permitted to do so. We believe this statement is correct, and it is remained on board and attended Sarah to Sing Sing, and remained there as long as the was permitted to do so. We believe this statement is correct, and it is here made because there has been considerable talk about the affair, and a portion of the public desire to know what did take place at the time of her departure. Sundry respectable citizens, including married men, had been charged with furnishing that bottle of wine, and with other indiscretions, some of which they may be guilty of, but we believe the wine was purchased by an Albany man.

ARREST OF MRS. HARTUNG.—This woman, indisted for the murder of her husband, Emile Hartung, in this

ARREST OF MRS. HARTUNG.—This woman, indicted for the murder of her husband, Emile Hartung, in this city, some time since, by administering to him arsenic, was arrested yesterday by Sheriff Brayton, in New-Jersey. It appears that Mrs. Hartung wrote a letter a few days since to an acquaintance in this city, in which, after stating her regret at the death of her child she having been falsely informed of its death), and also for having poisoned her husband, though, she said, she could not live happily with him, she stated where she was living, and invited a visit from the person to whom she wrote. This letter was shown to the Sheriff, who immediately procured a warrant from Coroner Dean, and, on Saturday night, proceeded to New-York, and from thence over to New-Jersey, and up the river some twelve miler, to a place called Groton. Back of this place, some three or four miles, was the place where Mrs. H. was said to be living, in the service of an American family. On reaching the house, he entered and saw two women—one the mistress of the house and the other Mrs. Hartung. Recognizing Mrs. H. from a daguerrectype in his possession, Sheriff Brayton accosted her, asking "How do you do, Mary!" Mrs. H. made no reply, but the mistress of the house spoke, saying "You must be mistaken—her name is not Mary, but Elizabeth." "Oh, no," said the Sheriff, "I am not mistaken. Her game is Mary Hartung, and I want her to go with me." The Sheriff then explained that he had a warrant for her arrest on the charge of murder, which announcement caused her no little surprise. The mistores of the house could

and I want her to go with me. The Sheriff then explained that he had a warrant for her arrest on the charge of murder, which announcement caused her no little surprise. The mistress of the house could accorely credit the statement, so well-behaved had Mrs. If. been while in her service, during the six weeks she had been there, under the assumed rame of Elizabeth Shultz. Mrs. Hartung willingly got hereelf ready to accompany the Sheriff, reaching this city by the Hudson River Railroad at an early hour this morning. She is now in jail.

Another Murder is Alledenny County—Discovery of the Body.—We learn from The Putsbargh Chronicle that the body of a good-looking German weman, aged about 35, has been discovered in Chartien Township. She wore a fine merino shawl with white center and a deep border, richly variegated. Her dress was a woolen plaid, with a green ground and purple bar, and her spron a cotton one with green and purple stripes. She wore two skirts—one of them plaid—and a coarse licen chemise, a pair of shees, apparently of German make, and "foxed" all around and with a reak one of them plaid—and a cosree licen chemise, a pair of shoes, apparently of German make, and "foxed" all around and white stockings. Around her neck was a handkerchief, the twisted corners of which denoted that, notwithstanding it hung loosely around her neck, it had been used, perhaps, in effecting her strangulation. In her ears were a pair of gold rings, evidently of German make and neatly naished, and in her shaw! a small glass pin, not of much value. The whole appearance of the woomn indicated simply that she was a German, and not long perhaps from the "Vaterland." She seemed to have been a strong murchlar woman of about 30 years, and, as we have said before, rather respectable than otherwise. A verdict of murder by some one unknown, was readered by the Coroner's Jury.

Shocking Occurations.—Much sensation was pro-

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—Much sensation was produced in Portsmouth, and indeed on our side, by the amountement of an act of violence which has cost the life of an unoffending human being. While the steamer Powhatan was lying at the Railroad wharf, Portsmouth, on Sunday evening, having just touched at Norfolk, Edward Face, a citizen of Portsmouth, in going ashore from her on the gangboard, coming in contact with a negro named linam, who somewhat impeded his passage, seized him and by main force threw him overboard. The negro sunk immediately

impeded his passage, seized him and by main force threw him overboard. The negro suck immediately and never again rose above the surface of the water. In evidence before the jury, Mr. J. H. Myere stated that Mr. Face, or coming from the steamer Powhatan, on her arrival here from Washington, after touching at Norfolk, took the negro, who was on the edge of the wharf, by both arms, being behind him, and threw him fercibly into the water, caying, "You sof a k—, go overboard." Isnam was a free black, about 19 years old.

A Finale Casabianca.—Among the passengers less on the il-fated Pennsylvania, was an old lady, who, after seeing her husband and children instantly killed, refused to be rescued from the wreck. She replied, when aid was offered her, that she had nothing to live for now, and preferred to share the same fate that had befallen her family. She had been blinded by the flying fragments, and was suffering much pain, yet, she would not receive any assistance, but stood still on the wreck, and perished in the flames. We have this statement from a well-known either of Jeffersonville.

Miss Mitchell Discovers a Comer.—The Nantacket Inquirer, July 9, says that a faint telescope comet.

MISS MITCHELL DISCOVERS A COMET.—The Nun-tucket Inquirer, July 9, says that a faint telescope comet was discovered by Miss M. Mitchell of that town, on the evening of the let inet., in the constella-tion of Leo. It was also seen on the 4th, 5th and 6th. Its position is so low that she is unable to obtain such measurements as will prove it to be a new one, or show that it is one heretoftre seen.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALCERMEN. BOARD OF ALCAMEN.

The Board of Aldermen beld a regular meeting last evening, accepted an in mation to attend a base ball match between New fork and Brooklyn, and received a batch of veter from the Mayor, among them a veto of a pound a frifty-fourth street and frifth avenue, opposite at Luke's Hospital, and another of the McCutter sale of lands on Ward's Island.

On revolution, the hospitalities of the city were tendered to the Virginian guard of honor which accompanied the remains of Laurens Hamilton, drawned on the late trip of the National Guards, and a Cammittee

the late trip of the National Guards, and a Committee of three from each Board are to show them the institu-

The thacks of the Board were tendered to the Board of Supervisors, in whose room the Aldermea now meet while their own chamber is undergoing repairs. The Supervisors and Councilmen have had new chambers intely, and the Aldermea are not to be astiched with old farmiture.

New bells were authorized for the Post-Office and the Marion-street bell-towers, of 3,500 and 2,000 rounds.

Debts for wood and iron to the amount of \$1,000, contracted under Devlin as Street Commissioner, were ordered to be paid on presentation of proper

warrants.
Ald Tucker wanted the matter referred to the Controller, with power. A corresponding bill, he said, had been reduced from more than \$1,200 to less than \$200, although the \$1,200 indebtedness was After a hurried speech from the redoubtable Ald.

After a nurried speech from the reconstraint Alan-Tromary of the Fourteenth Ward, as follows: Now, it's immaterial what shape you pass this; the Controller will take one course. Whether you direct him to pay, or want him to examine he will examine it. You may pass resolutions from time to time in your Board, here, and he will refuse to pay, and the will have the bills examined in what (whatever I) shape you pass it, and I don't see any difference in the direction you

The matter was referred to the Controller. The Board they heard a vindication of him

The Board then heard a vindication of himself from D. D. Conover, which we print below. The Superintendent of Tompkins Market wants The Superintendent of Tompkins Market wants \$19,000 more to accommodate some siterations of his own in the plans of that building. It is said that the market will fall if built according to the present specifications and used as an armory for the Seventh Regiment. The city is all the while liable to a suit from Mr. Begardus for an infringement of patent.

A communication from the Controller in relation to the Fire Department, and another in relation to the way in which accounts are kept in his office, were read.

read.
The Croton Aqueduct Board ask advice as to the

resolution about grooving the Russ pavement, passed April 16; the Counsel to the Corporation does not lenac C. Buckhant, Berjamin Maillefert and Zetas

S. Searle were confirmed as City Surveyors, appointed by Edward Cooper, Street Commissioner. The Board sejourned until Thursday evening.

ENTRAL PARK AWARDS-THE MODE OF PAYMENT. The following was received from the Finance De-

CENTRAL PARK AWARDS—THE MODE OF PAYNENT.
The following was received from the Finance Department:

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund present her with a statement respecting the payment of awards on the Central Park. This statement has been made up from a thorough standination of the accounts by a Committee of this Board appointed by the Mayor.

The payment of the awards having been nearly completed, adding over \$5,00,000 to the capital of the debt piaced under the charge of the Commissioners, the Centroller requested the Board to appoint a Committee to review each payment and to satisfy themselves in regard to the examination made by the Clerks in the Finance Department, the result of which examination is given in the Controller's Annual Report for 1837, pages 72 to 23.

The Beard of Commissioners invite the attention of the Common Council to the fact stated by the Committee, that the certified app of awards on the Central Park is the first official record furnished to the Finance Department in regard to payments from the appropriation for "streets opening" and the acquisition of land for public squares, kee, and the Board respectfully recomment that measures be adopted to secure in all cases hereafter, not only a reliable statement of the awards to persons damaged, but also an efficial record of the assessments for benefits, and a copy of the report of the Commissioners for making the assessments and awards, for the use of the Finance Department.

The Common Council will learn from the statements of the Council to the theory of accumulating checks or found in the Street Department, and all the evils incident to such a state of things as have recently been exhibited by the discovery of unclaimed checks in that Department.

The Board of Commissioners also call the attention of the settlement of awards on the Central Park obviates the necessity of accumulating checks or found in the Street Commissioner, as heretefore practiced, Mr. Dillon prepared in addition to a receipt to the extended of the council will

A. C. FLAGG.

A. V. STOUT.

G. G. BARNARD.

THOS. MCSPEDON.

ITHOS. MCSPEDON.

New York, July 7, 1858.

HENRY ARCULARIUS.

THOS MCSPEDON.

HENRY ARCULARIUS.

Subing Fund, June 2, 1858, to examine the payments made of the awards for land taken in the opening of Central Park, have very carefully examined the same, and respectfully

EFFORT:

That the basis of the payments was a copy of the original awards, certified by the Gerk of the Supreme Court to be "a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original "which is on file in his office, as made by the Commissioners in "the matter of opening the Central Park, and confirmed by the Supreme Court, February 5, 1856;" this being "the first and the state of the subing the Central Park, and confirmed by the Supreme Court, February 5, 1856;" this being "the first and the state of the subine of awards furnished to the Finance Department as a basis for payments on the millions of dellars appropriated and paid," as stated in the Annual Report of the Controlled for 1857 (page 24) previous to which all payments for awards were made through the Street Department.

The total number of awards is 1,333, and the aggregate amount \$5,050,033.

The awards to known owners were paid by the Controller to the persons in whose rams the awards were made, as directed by an ordinate of the Common Council, passed February 29, 1856.

This is the first case in which a set of books has been kept in

controller has never before had any official record of the awarfa. Your Committee have very carefully examined the ledger account opened by the direction of the Controller, in which we ye person having an award is credited with the amount awarded to him for his land, and have compared every learn with the original cepy of awards, as certified, and find them in every instance to creepond. They have also examined every warrant issued in payment of awards and interest, and have examined the payments made in stock with the original entries at the time the stock was issued, and find the charges on the journal to be correct not material point. The possing from the journal to the edger has been carefully examined, and every item found to be interest, both in principal and interest.

Your Committee have not gone into the calculation of interest nearh case, as it would involve more time than could be devoted of by them.

em. ult of this examination may be seen by the following

Total. \$5,407,794 89

Awards unaetiled. \$64,407 70

Less overpaid and excess of mortrages over the awards. \$5,609,603 70

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty held mortrages on some of the property taken, in excess of the award, to the amount of \$1,506 75

A. Van Valkenburgh overpaid \$7 12

Unknown owners overpaid. \$6 75

Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty overpaid. \$3 27

P. Mitton overpaid. \$1 90

J. G. a M. Shraity overpaid. \$0 00

J. G. a M. Shraity overpaid. Total. \$1,038.19
The amount pold for interest on the awards to the time of payeent, is \$161,800.03.

The amount paid for interest on the awards to the time of payment, is \$161.50 C3.

Several psyments appear to have been made to persons having to award or interest which would entitle them to such payments, and the resolt of the staminations in the Finance Department stisfies your Committee that they are frands supposed to be persected by J. B. Smith, the individual who drew the warrants or the payments of the awards and interest, and awards being sayable to the order of fictitious persons. These are shown by he following statement:

Estate of Nancy Gardiner. \$2,142.66

W. G. Phelps. 179.26

Urish Hauther. 178.42

H. J. Wedregor. 201.72

J. W. Rowe. 56.82

C. J. Westervelt. 70.19

The payment of awards to unknown owners made to the United States Trust Company did not include the interest on the same from the date of confirmation, Feb 5, 1856, to the time of payment, April 16, 1886, upon the payment of the award to the owner, when sacetained by the Supreme Court, the Controller is directed by an order of time Court to pay interest to the owner for that time. An examination of the orders of the Supreme Court has been made, and found to correspond nearly with the number of payments of interest; but as the time of your Committee will not allow, they have not gone into a full examination of the calculation of interest; to these orders.

This examination, throughout, has been made with the assistance of experienced accountants, who agree with your Committee in considering the manner in which these accounts have been kept as the only way in which such accounts can be properly kept, for they show not only the total amount of activements, but also the time and manner of the settlement with each individual to whom an award is made t and any discrepancy in the rayment of any of the awards must inswitchly appear.

It is much more satisfactory to all concerned than the system that formerly prevailed, of paying awards by pusing the warrant through the Street Department, many of which might not be calculated to which is respectfully submitted.

d for in several years,
which is respectfully submitted.
A. V. STOUT.
HENRY ARCULARIUS. Committee. FROM THE CONTROLLER. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. CONTROLLER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Common Council.

The discontinuance of the Department of Repairs and Supplies in May, 1887, and the state of disorganization which followed, in consequence of the selection of two heads for the Street Department, caused a considerable accomplain of resolutions for the purchase of sites for buildings for the Fire Department. in the month of April, 1858, notice was given by the Controller

In the mounts of April, 1003, notice was given by the Controller for propositions under these resolutions, and sealed bids were received and opened on the 16th day of the same month. The lotal smount of these bids greatly exceeded the sum appropriated for the purchase of real extant. In many, if not in most cases, buildings were included with the lota. The bids for an engine-bouse and a hose bouse, if accepted by the Controller, would exhaust rearly the entire appropriation at his disposal. In this state of things, he proposed to

the Mayor and Street Commissioner to consolidate the two appropriations for real of are and for buildings for the Fire Department, and when a lot, was purchased, with a bone which could be need for the Fire Department, the wise of the house should be paid from the bull ding appropriation. To give effect to this grangement, if was necessary to have the buildings in all cases examined by the Superin endent of Repairs and Supples, who, as the class or requires, is a "practical builder," and who could read by shorming whether a building offered could be alvantageously used for the purposes of the Fire Department. Mr. Carlies ("are two states of the Controller, has examined the premises in each case, and furnished the Controller with his opin-pensions in each case for which the premises were to be purchased, as in each case for which the premises were to be purchased, the two could be a supplementage of the city.

The Corr caller beaved satisfied that the results arrived at by Mr. Cooles are not in all roses in four of the lowest bids, but that the purchases which he favors are in harmony with the best interest of the city.

The advertisement called for proposals for lots, i.e., for lots, then for the rollowing Engine, Hose and Hock and Ladder Companies, viz.: Engine Co.'s. Nos. 12, 18, 34 and 41. Hose Co.'s. Nos. 12, 18, 34 and 41. Hose Co.'s. Nos. 34 and 41. Hose and Ladder Co.'s. Nos. 35 and 41. Selections have been made as follows, viz.:

1. Let on north side of One-hundred and seventeenth street, and for each of the following properties of the control for Engine Co. No. 35.

Co. 8, No. 37 and 41.

Selections have been made as follows, via:

1. Let on north side of One-handred and seventeenth street, 100 fee east of the Third sevente. Price \$4.30 for location for Further Co. No. 33.

2. House and ict No. 18 Burling slip. \$75,000 for location for How Co. No. 33.

3. Let on the northerly side of Twenty-eighth street, 193 feet disches east of Third avenue. Price \$3.00 for location for How Co. No. 3.

4. In convequence of the cost of real exists in the vicinity of Broadway and Ann street, and in view of the amount of appropriation for "real estate," the Controller has lessed the premises pristing for "real estate," the Controller has lessed the premises pristing for "real estate," the Controller has lessed the premises pristing for the cost of \$500 and taxes, for the use of Engine Co. No. 33 and How Co. No. 40.

5. The Controller has concluded to purchase the lot. In Thirty-eighth street, 19 feet from Third avenue, with building thereon, fixed by Allan Hay Co. 50; 45 300, if the same can be obtained for \$4,000, its estimated value, for the use of Engine Company No. 12. These premises may be altered at an expense of \$1,000, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, so as to accommodate two Companies, these same, No. 13 have been examined, and note any considered a single for the neutron of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-shirth streets, 20x100 feet, from 13. The property affered for location for Engine Company, No. 31 have been examined, and note any considered a single for the company.

7. The property affered for location for Engine Company, No. 31 have been examined, and note any considered a single for the neutron of Supplemental and the Superintendent suggests that the same be purchased, if can be obtained for \$4,500 for this Company, No. 31 have been examined for the purpose required, and as the Company is not suffering for a location of the property of freed.

8. As none of the property edered for a location of Howe Company No. 31 to sufficient special and the company

The Controller has a yet been selected for the accommodation of Hook and Ladder Co. No. II.

DEFARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1838.

To the Board of Councilmen.

The Controller has received from the Board of Councilmen a resolution of the 18th May, directing him to farnish to the Board full details of all matters under the control of his Department, as contemplated by the 39th section of the Coy Charter.

Total receipts for six months ending June 90... \$5,742,989 59. The excess of expenditures over receipts has been paid from the balance in the treasury at the close of the year 1877. It will be seen, by reference to the tables, that there has been berrowed on revenue bands, in anticipation of the tax of 1850, in the first quarter of the year, the sum of \$619,500 e0 And in the second quarter. 3,680,650 ea

I,710,630 00

In connection with this subject, and as a father compisance with the resolution of the Board of Counciliant, the Controller respectfully refers to a detailed statement of all the expenditures made by the Finance Department for the quarter ending on the Soth June, which will be presented shouldanequally with the present report. Reference is also made to a similar detailed statement for the quarter ending on the first of March last.

Respectfully submitted.

COMMUNICATION FROM D. D. CONGVER.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1832.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York. In a communication to your Honorable body on the Sthult, Edward Cooper, esq. Street Commissioner, presented a very unfair statement respecting the bills for repairs and supplies, ordered and farmished for account of the Street Department, while I was acting as Street Commissioner. The unfairness a slude to was the mixing up and unting the transactions of myself with those of Charles Devlin, thus keeping from the knowledge of the Common Council and the public how much of the grand aggregate of \$140,000, which Mr. Cooper seported as having been presented to him for payment, was chargeable to myselministration. However, when called upon by me in reference thereto, Mr. Cooper assured me that he designed by the aforesaid communication to your Honorable body no reflection upon me or my management of the afairs of the Street Department, and, at my request, he farmished me with a steenent of the bills for repairs and supplies, &c., which land been presented to him as itere made directly at the request and upon the requisition of the Police Commissioners, who proposed to report the same among their own contingent expenditures for payment. Deducting, therefore, the amount of \$4.615 05, there is left as the fair amount of expenditures incurred under my orders, for repairs and supplies, the sum of \$4.4773. But as Mr. Cooper for further stard in his communication of the 9th oil, that beside the \$180.00 of claims already presented, be hat reach to believe that large amount was still outstanding, and as the list furnished to me by Mr. Cooper does not, as I know, embrace some of the bills for repairs incurred under my directions, it would seem that all the bills growing out of my management of the Street Department have not yet been presented, for what rawon, I summ understand, unless the paties having such claims, considering it necles to look to the Street Department for the same, I summ understand, unless the paties having such claims, considering it necles to look to the Street Department for the growing their claims. But in respect to Mr. Cooper's apprehensions that alarge amount of claims are still outstanding, I think I can confidently assure your Honorable body that the amount of any such outstanding this for repairs and supplies charge-sale to my administration cannot exceed the sum of \$15,000, and which, when added to the amount (\$24,702) already presented, makes an aggregate of but about \$44,000 an amount of expenditure for repairs and supplies, very moth less, for a like period of management (10 months) than any other administration can show.

Having thus shown how small a proportion of the demands reported by Mr. Cooper's communication respecting irregulation, and even ling salities, so freely suggested by him, than to assert that in no respect can such charges apply to my actions as Screet Commissioner; and as the subject of the expenditures in the Street De-

illegalities, so freely suggested by him, than to assert that in no respect can such charges apply to my actions as Street Commissioner; and as the subject of the expenditures in the Street Department during my service is now before your bonorable body, entile application of parties bolding claims for such expenditures, for the payment thereof, I feel it due to such elaimants to diabuse the mind of the Common Council in respect to the matters referred to by Mr. Cooper, by inviting the fullest scrutiny of my efficial transactions. Respectfully submitted.

D. D. CONOVER.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Tursday, July 13, 1838 - The Board met at the usual hour. President Pundy is the chair. Company G of the Eleventh Regiment presented a bill for services at riots, amounting to \$142.50, which

was referred. The use of the chamber of the Board of Supervisors

The use of the channer of the Board of supervisors was tendered to the Board of Alderman.

A large number of unimportant bills against the county were referred.

The Committee presented a report on a bill from Richard French, for refreshments farnished jurors and officers in the cases of Caucemi and O'Connell, amounting to \$81.75. The Committee reported that Mr. French had charged about a doilar a head for breakfast, and eighty cents each for supervisors.

fast, and eighty cents each for supper. They there-fore recommended that the bill be audited at the rate fore recommended that the bill be audited at the rate of fifty cents per head for each meal, and that such avaluation of victuals be adopted as the basis for the auditing of all similar future bills. Adopted.

The consideration of the tax list, being the special order of the day, was then taken up. Supervisor Tween moved that it be perposed till the next regular meeting of the Board. Carned.

Second of the contract of the cont

lar meeting of the Board. Carried.

Sopervisor PURDY bied to bring up the report of the Con mittee to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor nominating Walliam G Hunt, Guetavus A. Conover and Wm. M. Evarts as Commissioners of the new City Hall, who had reported singly, and asked to be discharged.

He was declared cut of order.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, recommending that the sum of \$350 be inserted in the tax levy for 1858, to pay the interest on bonds issued under the provisions of an act "for the removal of "the obstructions for the Hadlem River, and for the "construction of a free bridge over the same," was adopted. Adjourned.

We understand that the Rev. H. S. Dickson of this We understand that the Rev. H. S. Dickson of this city has received a unanimous call to a church in the upper part of New York city, in which such men as Shepterd Krapp, Berj. Douglase, and the Hon. John P. Cumming are active members. We rejoice that Mr. Dickson has the prospect of cotsing thus early into so promising a field of labor. He will carry with him our best wishes, and those also of our citizens of all denominations with whom he has associated so long and so pleasantly.

[Utica Heraid.